

EXCHANGE
Closing Quotations
T.T. London 10.11.17.
On Demand 10.11.17.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.70.

August 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 94 73

August 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 87 73

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917.

二拜禮 號一廿月八年英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FLANDERS.

British More Than Held Their Own.

London, August 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After sharp fighting, we completely repulsed a counter-attack at night against the positions we captured yesterday morning to the south-east of Epéhy. We successfully raided south of Lens and slightly advanced the line of the Ypres battle-front, south-east of St. Janshoek.

Big Battle on Verdun Front.

London, August 20.
A German official wireless message states:—In the opening battle before Verdun, the French occupied, without fighting, Telen Ridge, east of the Meuse. Fighting is in full swing on a fourteen and half mile front.

Many Prisoners Coming In.

London, August 20.
A French communique states:—There is fairly lively artillery struggle north of Bizancourt. Our troops attacked this morning on both banks of the Meuse with magnificent dash. Early reports show this new battle at Verdun is developing to our advantage on a front of eighteen kilometres from Avocourt Wood to the north of Bécourt. Many prisoners are coming in. The bravery of our men is beyond praise.

The Tanks Do Good Work.

London, August 20.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states that the appearance of the tanks operating on ground which a few days ago was mainly under water is satisfactory testimony of the improvement in fighting conditions in Flanders. The German government is apparently completely surprised at the spectacle of the tanks and objects travelling on ground which they might suppose would engulf them. Yesterday's German communique was intended to convey the idea that the tank is a failure. The truth is that yesterday's attack proved the great value of the tanks against the present system of disconnected defences.

That our casualties are so very small and our success so considerable, in face of the concentrated machine gun fire which is encountered, is a conclusive tribute to the effectiveness of this weapon.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN FRONT.

Situation Generally Satisfactory.

London, August 20.
The situation on the Russian and Rumanian fronts is generally satisfactory. The Germans are not at present making serious progress in Poland and Bessarabia, while the magnificent resistance of the Russo-Rumanians is holding the enemy in Moldavia. The Austro-Germans have not yet reached Omsk and have not progressed much down the Transvaal Valley. A severe struggle is progressing farther south in the neighbourhood of the Sereth.

Some German Claims.

London, August 20.
A German official message states:—The Austro-Germans, by assaults on both sides of the Oltus Valley, drove back the stubbornly resisting Rumanians in the direction of Trova Valley. We captured 1,500 prisoners and thirty guns. Heavy fighting is proceeding at Marasesti, which is on the western bank of the Sereth, and we have taken 2,200 prisoners.

BELGIAN COAST AGAIN RAIDED.

London, August 20.

An Admiralty announcement says the air service on Saturday night dropped many tons of bombs on Saint Pierre Station, Ghent, Thourout Station, an ammunition dump and Bruges Dock. They also raided Saeleghem Aerodrome yesterday morning, hitting directly a large shed. The Royal Flying Corps assisted. Our returning machines beat off hostile aircraft, shooting down one. All our machines returned.

BULGARIANS BOMBARD MONASTIR.

London, August 20.

A Serbian official message says:—The Bulgarians violently bombarded Monastir. A great many buildings were destroyed. There are numerous civilian victims. Many women and children were rendered homeless.

CANADIAN FACTORY EXPLOSION.

London, August 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Montreal reports a terrific factory explosion at Rigaud, in Quebec, causing forty houses in the neighbouring village of Graton and the countryside to be covered in dense smoke.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Montreal states that three hundred people are reported missing as a result of the Rigaud explosion.

BIG FIRE IN NORWAY.

London, August 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania, writing on the 18th instant, states that a factory has been burned down, destroying an adjoining electric works, a hotel and two shops. The damage is estimated at £50,000.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT SALONICA.

London, August 18.

Reuter learns that a disastrous fire occurred at Salonica on August 18. The city inside the walls is half destroyed. Eighty thousand people have been rendered homeless, whilst the loss of life is unknown. By the evening of the 19th the fire was under control.

CHINA'S WAR DECLARATION.

London, August 19.

The Press Bureau says that His Majesty the King has sent a message to the Chinese President congratulating him on China's decision to associate herself with the countries combined against the aggressive policy of the Central Powers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ISONZO BATTLE.

Great Struggle on Italian Front.

London, August 20.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, an Austrian evening communique says the great Isonzo battle continues with undiminished force.

Big Haal of Prisoners.

London, August 20.
An Italian official wireless message states:—To the north of Ancona, we overcame the enemy's resistance and threw numerous platoons across the Isonzo. We crossed to the left bank and crossed the enemy's first line between Plava and the sea, despite a desperate resistance. Two hundred and eight aeroplanes participated and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's reserves. Infantry actions and artillery firing is vigorously proceeding. The enemy's losses are most serious, and considerable booty has been captured, including guns and machine-guns. Already 7,600 prisoners have been counted.

A GREEK PLOT REVEALED.

How M. Skouloudis Tried to Hoodwink the Allies.

London, August 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that a White Book has been published confirming the existence of a secret agreement between the last Governments of the old regime and the Central Powers. It shows that M. Skouloudis tried to hoodwink the Allies regarding the affair of the Rupel Pass, where the whole Greek garrison surrendered, giving the Central Powers important advantages. It is now clear that this surrender was pre-arranged. A most interesting document is one of the telegrams exchanged between King Constantine and the Kaiser after the British declaration of war, in which the Kaiser suggested that Greece should support the Central Powers. King Constantine replied professing sympathies with Germany, but was of the opinion that mobilisation of the Greek Army was useless, as the Anglo-French Fleet, which rules the Mediterranean, would wipe out Greece.

GERMAN INTENTIONS IN BELGIUM.

The Enemy Convinced Out of His Own Mouth.

London, August 20.

Mr. Gerard, continuing his revelations in the Telegraph, gives the German idea of peace, and says that he never could get anybody to state definite terms. When asked whether Germany was willing to withdraw from Belgium, the Chancellor always said "Yes, but with guarantees." Finally, in January, 1917, Mr. Gerard pressed for a specific statement and asked whether the Germans were willing to withdraw from Belgium. The Chancellor answered, "We must have the forts of Liege and Namur and other forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. We must have possession of railroads and ports, and the Belgians must not be allowed to retain an Army in Belgium and have commercial control of the country. Germany would not allow Belgium to be an outpost of England." Mr. Gerard bluntly replied "I do not suppose that the English wish it to become an outpost." The German Chancellor added that Germany must have indemnities from all countries, and all her ships and Colonies must be restored.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Government's Position Explained.

London, August 20.

In connection with the engine-drivers' threat to strike, the hope is everywhere expressed that the men, despite several admitted grievances, will not upset the country's transport for an assertion of the principle of an eight-hours day, for that is what the dispute amounts to. The men do not desire the principle to operate during war time. The Government's position, however, is that it will not permanently control the railways, and hence it cannot make a promise which would have the effect of deteriorating the value of shareholder's property without the consent of the shareholders.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Paving the Way to Self-Government.

London, August 19.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. E. S. Montagu announced that the Imperial and Indian Governments were in complete accord regarding the associating, to an increasing degree, of Indians with every branch of the Indian administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government for India as an integral part of the Empire. It was desirable that there should be a free and informal discussion as soon as possible between the Imperial and Indian authorities. Mr. Montagu was, therefore, proceeding to India in the winter to discuss the question in connection therewith.

KING'S COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

London, August 21.

Colonel Basington, writing in the Times, says that, as a matter of policy and gratitude, grants of the King's Commission to Indians must come. Colonel Basington favours a careful system of nomination of members of ruling families, instead of examination for posts, and suggests the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, for which the staffs of Quetta and Wellington could be utilised.

London, August 20.

The Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, in the House of Commons, announced that nine Indian Officers, who had served in the war, would be granted commissioned rank in the Indian Army.

THE ALLIES AND THE POPE.

London, August 20.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies would confer before replying to the Pope's Peace Note.

MERCHANT SEAMEN ROLL OF HONOUR.

London, August 20.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Peck, Sir Albert Stanley said 6,327 merchant officers and men, excluding those on the Admiralty Pay List, had been killed during the war.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Miners' Federation Reverses Decision.

London, August 20.

A private meeting of the British Miners' Federation has reversed its previous decision in favour of the Stockholm Conference by passing a resolution by 376 votes to 345 against the sending of delegates. This decision may set at the Labour Party's decision, which the adjourned Conference is considered to-morrow.

Seamen's Attitude Approved.

London, August 20.

Delegates from three hundred Trade Unions met in London to support the decision of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union not to carry peace delegates to Stockholm. It was announced that a circular had been sent to all branches of Trade Unions in the country, asking whether they supported the seamen's attitude. Replies had been received from 391 branches who supported the seamen and from 321 who against, while sixteen were neutral.

POST-WAR TREATMENT OF ENEMY SHIPPING.

London, August 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil said that neutral shipping persistently engaged in assisting our enemies would be treated after the war the same as enemy shipping. Neutral vessels lying up in ports would be considered as assisting our enemies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Another British Thrust.

London, Aug. 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A minor operation in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Poelcapelle Road enabled our line to advance 500 yards on a frontage of a mile. We captured all our objectives, including a series of strongly fortified farms. The enemy's losses were considerable but ours were very slight. Thursday's prisoners from the north-eastward of Ypres number 2,114. We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Eight of our machines are missing.

Fine Work by French Airmen.

London, Aug. 20.

A French communique states:—The artillery struggle has assumed marked intensity in the region of Braye and Cerny and on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the Bezonvaux sector. Rheims received 800 shells, a civilian being wounded. Our airmen brought down eleven German aeroplanes in flames or completely destroyed and they also forced six to land seriously damaged. Our aeroplanes bombarded the railway stations of Dun-sur-Meuse, Cortemarck, Thourout, Lichtervide, Ostend and Cambrai, where a fire broke out, and in the Forest of Houtjult and munition dumps at Bayheville.

Much Bayonet Fighting Reported.

London, Aug. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says: Furious fighting is progressing intermittently against our new positions. Around Lens it has lulled and leaves the gallant Canadians in possession of all they took. It is now known that the High German Command ordered the re-capture of all the forts of Hill 70, which dominates the eastern side of Lens and without it the place can never be comfortable. We securely hold it and the Hunns have been attacking with gas shells, flamethrowers, rifle grenades, bombs and matted infantry waves, backed by intense artillery barrage, the Canadians resisting with boiling oil-drum, gas shells, hand grenades, machine guns and last, but not least, the bayonet. The artillery has given magnificent support.

I am told that in no fighting in which the Dominion's troops have yet participated has there been more furious hand-to-hand fighting and consequently such an extensive use of the bayonet. The first big counter-attack began on Wednesday afternoon and it has been already described how the Fourth Division of the Prussian Guards marching across in columns of fours before deploying were caught under a machine-gun barrage and were all but wiped out. Whilst this was happening more German Guards were launched from Cite St. Auguste. The first wave was mown down by machine gun fire, the second, though it got nearer the position, suffered a similar fate, while the third approached within 70 yards of the Canadians before it broke and melted away.

Fifteen determined counter-attacks have hitherto been launched against Bois Hoge, Bois Euse, Cite St. Vile and facing Cite St. Theodore, all of the same scale and violence. As indicated this makes it abundantly clear that the enemy regards the Canadian success as a most serious blow. The Germans are employing new methods of defence in Flanders, having evidently come to the conclusion that dug outs in trenches were mere mantraps. Under the intensity of our fire they are experiencing great difficulty in developing a scheme of connecting shell holes by underground passages because it is almost impossible to bore anywhere hereabouts without soon striking water. The correspondent is of opinion that the amazing growth of artillery has killed static warfare as expressed by the regular heavily wired trench lines.

A wireless German official message states: Southward of Langemark the enemy attacked, using tanks enveloped in an artificial fog. After an initial penetration the enemy was everywhere repulsed. There is most intense artillery activity at La Bassée Canal, Lens and southward of the Scarpe. We brought down nineteen aeroplanes.

ANGLO-FRENCH HOPES.

London, Aug. 20.

His Majesty King George in a birthday message to President Poincaré hopes that France at no distant date will have the satisfaction of gathering the fruits of her magnificent efforts for the cause uniting her to Great Britain. President Poincaré replied congratulating His Majesty.

SERIOUS TRAM ACCIDENT AT DOVER.

London, Aug. 20.

Ten people were killed and forty injured in a runaway tram accident at Dover.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

Statement by Sir James Meeson.

Lecknow, July 17:—At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council on Tuesday, Sir James Meeson made an interesting statement with regard to his view and that of the Indian representatives to England. He expected great things from the deliberations of the conference.

Sir James Meeson emphasised that those who direct the affairs of India were not hostile but favourable to her advance towards greater freedom in her national life.

"In recent political meetings and writings, and in the conversation of Indian friends, who pay me the compliment of speaking freely to my officers and myself," he said, "there is a note of suspicion and mistrust such as I have never heard before during my service in this country. There seems to be a fear, he said, that the Government was in some way preparing a policy of reaction. Certain measures that had been taken in other parts of India, combined with a supposed reluctance to make any pronouncement about constitutional reform, were read as being gloomy portents. There was no occasion for any such assumption.

Past history showed the great purposes of British rule and he personally regarded it as certain that the great lay in the direction in which the game of India's people was turning. On this point, he said, that so far as it seemed possible without trifling with the confidence of private conversations, he had thought of saying more, but he found that his own personal evidence was no longer called for in view of the declaration by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Friday last, that the Imperial Government was giving careful attention to Indian suggestions regarding political reforms in India and that a statement on the subject would soon be possible.

He confessed he shared the anxiety of those who watched the present state of affairs, because the excitement and restlessness of India was doing the country no good and might, unless kept within bounds, detrimentally affect her good name. "We ought all to be pulling together to day," he said, "if we believe that the world for which our King Emperor and his Allies are fighting will be a better world for all of us than a world which would be dominated by German culture and Prussian habits. But we are not pulling together and we are not doing nearly all that we could do, or what I believe every loyal Indian gentleman would wish us to be doing for the prosecution of war, and it is for these reasons that I am anxious." He pointed out that there were many ways in which Indians could help, and in conclusion stated that the Province was now invited to make a very much larger contribution of voluntary recruits than it had hitherto done. He asked the Council, as also every one in the Province, to help the Empire in this great cause.

Murder Suspected.

This morning, just before 10 o'clock, a Chinese shop-keeper, of Wing Lok Street, was found dead, with a large wound in his throat. It is presumed that he was murdered, for the keys of the safe had been taken from him, and the safe had been ransacked.

Field Glass Fund.

One telescope from Mr. John M. de Roche, of 9, Los House Street, Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands at: One stand telescope, 21 hand telescopes, 63 binoculars; Donations of \$150.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fifth-Three Relatives at the Front.

Something in the nature of a record is claimed by Mrs. C. Barnett, of Glebe, Australia, who has 53 relatives who have joined the colours. One of them was recently awarded the Victoria Cross.

Britain's Prisoners.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. F. Hope, Junior Lord of the Treasury, in reply to a question, said that Britain held 44,018 prisoners of war in France and Belgium, and 40,234 in England. Of the latter number, 23,620 were employed in various occupations, and 2,590 others were awaiting employment so soon as accommodation was provided.

Extreme Heat in Shanghai.

Although there were no reported cases of heat prostration, there were two deaths on Sunday, says the N. C. Daily News of August 14, indirectly due to the heat. A hawker, being exhausted, sat on the Szechow Creek banking to get a breath of air and a rest; he fell over backward and sank immediately. Boatmen recovered the body an hour later. A mason at work in Great Western Road Extension found it so hot that he decided to cool off in an adjacent pond and was drowned.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION). (Incorporated in England). Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator. Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

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SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

HONGKONG CRICKET
LEAGUE.

A MEETING will be held at
the Pavilion of the Hong-
kong Cricket Club on THURS-
DAY next, the 23rd instant at
6 P.M.
All Clubs interested in the
coming season's cricket are
invited to attend.

H. H. TAYLER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

**Do You Suffer from any
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE**

such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Leg,
Alopecia, Ulcers, Glandular
Swelling, Boils, Pimples, Sores
of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison,
Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you
don't waste your time and money on use-
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cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want, and what you must have
to be permanently cured, is a medicine
that will thoroughly free the blood of the
poisonous matter which alone is the true
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Mixture is just such a medicine. It is
Clark's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harm-
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use of Telephone. Terms moder-
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TO BE LET.—No. 6,
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Moderate rent. Apply to Deni-
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certificates, open for engage-
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KEEPER required. Application
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References in own writing,
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No other applications considered.
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DIA BRITANNICA. Reply stat-
ing price, what edition and con-
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TELEPHONE 1110.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liqui-
dator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO.
in pursuance of an Order of the
Hongkong Government to sell
by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground
situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in
the Colony of Hongkong and
registered in the Land Office as
KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO.
209.

In One Lot

The property consists of a
piece of ground abutting on Bat-
tery Street and Fourth Street
(near the Praya) in Kowloon and
contains an area of 4500 Square
Feet.

The Lot is held for the unex-
pired residue of a term of 75 years
created therein by an Indenture
of Crown Lease dated the 4th day
of May, 1889.

The Annual Crown Rent is
\$60.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. HASTINGS & HAS-
TINGS, Solicitors for the Liqui-
dator, or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liqui-
dator of Messrs. BLACK-
HEAD & COMPANY, F. H.
HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZ-
KOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E.
DANIELSON, in pursuance of
an Order of the Hong Kong
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Auction at 3 o'clock in the
AFTERNOON.

on

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September
1917.

at his Auction Rooms, in
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ing Machine, A Soap cutting
Machine, A Soap Conveying
Machine, A Hand Power Goods
Lift, A Multitubular Marine
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Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
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or from.

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th. August, 1917.

FREE-TO-ALL OFFERERS

THAT THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT has decided to sell by public auction the following property:—
A piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1889.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned: GEO. P. LAMMERT, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

NOTICES.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917.

GERMANY'S LATEST BIT OF BLUFF.

The telegram which Renter's Agency circulated yesterday to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George's speech, delivered in the House of Commons on the 18th instant, "seems to have vastly impressed German circles" is doubtless a perfectly sound view of the impression created, as the speech was, as is usually the case when Mr. Lloyd George makes a statement on the war situation, very much to the point, full of fact, succinctly stated and conclusions drawn therefrom that are both logical and apt. The speech in question was, in fact, one of the most crisp and telling utterances that the Prime Minister has delivered for some time past, and that it should have so aroused German interest and concern is both extremely interesting and significant. Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of the speech, made special reference to the effect of the enemy's submarine campaign, pointing out what had been done, and what would continue to be done, by way of coping successfully with further blows from a weapon that is being used so barbarously by Germany, and which it has long since been universally recognised in Germany as mainly against a complete collapse. With this in mind, it is not without its amusing aspect to read a comment which Renter informs us has appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on the Premier's remarks regarding the submarine campaign. This journal, which is one of the most influential in Germany, declares that "no intelligent man in Germany ever asserted that Great Britain could be subdued by starvation, and pointed out that Dr. Helfferich's statements are exactly contrary to those expressed by Mr. Lloyd George." Why the *Frankfurter Zeitung* or, for that matter, any journal, should make such a declaration when it is so widely known that exactly the same or very similar statements as were made by Mr. Lloyd George had frequently been made by German politicians of various classes; and by publicists throughout Germany, it is extremely difficult to understand. The most charitable view to take of the matter perhaps is to ascribe this verbal lapse to the rancour felt by the Germans at the ever-strengthening conviction that their submarine campaign, from which so much was anticipated and upon which so much depends, is doomed to certain failure. That is probably the reason for the above quoted statement, but it is of course wholly unjustifiable and inexcusable. It is hardly worth while going to the trouble of disproving this statement regarding Germany's expectations from the submarine campaign, but as there is not a little satisfaction in giving the "lie direct" to such hardened sinners as the Germans and to convict them, as it were, "out of their own mouths," we shall quote a few references made by prominent Germans regarding the hopes of their "invisible" submarines. To the German Navy, the Kaiser, in a Proclamation, recently stated: "You have achieved good results and threatened the enemy's sea command and very existence." If the "All Highest" means anything by this characteristic and flamboyant observation, he means that he at least hoped and wished that the submarines would so paralyse British shipping that Great Britain would be reduced to the starvation point. And this august pronouncement was made as recently as August 4. At an earlier date—towards the end of last May, to be precise—the Kaiser, in what was termed at the time "a remarkable address" to the German troops on the Arras front, said, inter alia, "meanwhile German submarines are working to cut to pieces the enemy's vital nerve." This is another statement that also seems to point to Germany's object in her submarine campaign as being nothing more nor less than an attempt to bring starvation to Great Britain. A month previous to this statement being made, Captain Persius, a recognised authority in Germany on the war, referred in detail in the *Berliner Tageblatt* to the "various prophecies of German Ministers, professors and journalists and their speculations as to whether England could 'hold out until July,' whether England could 'last until the autumn' and so on," concluding with the remark that, "the German public are being seriously encouraged to expect the catastrophe to arrive at some definite date." Well, the "catastrophe" has not yet "arrived," and as the German journalists are beginning to see that it never will arrive, they are evidently desirous of letting the world conclude that they never expected it to. This is but another instance of Teutonic trickery that is easily understood, and it and the other extracts given go far to prove that Germany is again undergoing the unpleasant experience of discovering that she has once more been the victim of a delusion.

Tramway Service To North Point.

A visit to one or other of the bathing beaches at North Point—six there are now at least three—on almost any evening when favourable weather prevails soon removes any doubt one may entertain regarding the popularity of these places or as to the pleasure that is being derived by the bathers, the number of whom has greatly increased this season. This doubtless is principally owing to what the Government has done for the public at the North Point Beach. When matters are so generally satisfactory at North Point and, particularly on Saturday and Sunday evenings, when large crowds of people are present at the public bathing beach, the Chinese Recreation Club beach and the beach of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, it is rather regrettable—and it is a legitimate grievance—that the Tramway Company does not apparently find it necessary or desirable to improve their North Point service. It is frequently, especially on Saturday and Sunday evenings between seven and eight o'clock, quite impossible to deal with the crowds. The consequence is that scores of people, among whom are many ladies and young children, have to wait for a considerable time before being able to board a car to take them back to Town.

Cause for Complaint.

Of course, the Tramway Company knows its own business best, and there may possibly be some reason why an extension of the service is impracticable. The public, however, has a right to expect an adequate service of cars, and obviously the present service falls far short of the proper requirements. Time and time again we have seen crowds waiting at North Point on Saturday and Sunday evenings, while, at fairly long intervals, cars pass. Not infrequently the cars are all but packed before reaching North Point en route to the Post Office, and consequently many passengers have to put up with a very unpleasant journey by standing for the whole distance. It is high time the Tramway Company remedied this state of affairs. Owing to the popularity of North Point as a convenient bathing place, the Company is doubtless reaping considerable financial benefit. It is surely therefore "up to" them, if for no other reason than for the sake of the good name they have won for their generally all-round efficient service, to remove this defect. The grievance is a legitimate one, and we trust that the Company will—as we have no doubt they will, now that the facts are so pointed out—soon see its way clear to remedy it. A few more cars on the North Point route, particularly between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday and Sunday evenings, would soon put matters right. It ought to be done—and done soon.

Cause for Optimism.

In taking a glance at the general military situation, there is ample cause at the moment for the most cheery optimism. In Flanders the British are harrying the enemy with a persistence that is being rewarded by constant success, while to-day comes the news of a renewal of big activities on the Verdun front, where the French are meeting with splendid good fortune. The Italians, too, have once again sprung to the offensive, and the latest news is that a most desperate battle is raging on the Isonzo front. What is perhaps most encouraging of all is that the situation on the Russo-Romanian front is now much more satisfactory than it was a few weeks ago, the enemy having to encounter a most stubborn resistance. It would appear that the Allies have decided to strike hard while conditions are favourable, and it may well be that operations in the near future will have an important bearing on the course of the war. At any rate, the outlook is distinctly cheering, look wherever we will.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, will soon start for China, it is stated in official quarters, says the *Peking Daily News* of August 6.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU WOULD KNOW THE VALUE OF MONEY, GO AND TRY TO BORROW SOME.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Battle of Charleroi.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 11½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The Death Rate. The death rate for the Colony during the week ending August 11 was 31.7 per thousand per annum, as against a rate of 36.6 during the corresponding week last year.

The Colony's Health. During last week there were nine cases of enteric fever notified in the Colony, of which four terminated fatally. There were also one fatal case each of paratyphoid fever and diphtheria. One of the enteric fever-sufferers was a Britisher; the rest were all Chinese.

The Rat Campaign. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, the rat returns for the week ending August 4 were presented, and it was shown that 2,060 were caught and examined. There were none infected. During the following week, however, one was found infected, out of a total of 2,094 caught.

Begging. A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with begging in front of the Grand Hotel in the Queen's Road Central. A Chinese constable stated that the defendant was carrying a three-year-old child in his arms. A fine of \$3, or, in the alternative, seven days' hard labour, was imposed.

Alleged Assault. Five men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting another Chinese. Three of the men were Chinese sailors on a revenue launch, and each was wearing pinned to his breast a Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life. Mr. Mattingley and Bevis represented two of the defendants. Mr. Mattingley said that there would be a cross-suit taken out. A remand was granted.

Exchange Rebate Scheme. With an enterprise and a regard for fair dealing which is characteristic of the firm, Messrs. Whitesway, Laidlaw and Company has put into operation an exchange rebate scheme which is to the manifest advantage of customers. The rebate is to be allowed upon every complete sum of one dollar, and the rate will be announced daily in the Company's windows. It will, of course, vary with the rate of exchange, but the mere fact that in these days of the phenomenally high dollar the Company has evolved a plan for the benefit of its patrons is an indication that it is anxious to deal fairly and squarely with all purchasers.

Army Service Corps Outing.

Through the courtesy and help of their officers, and the generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund, the members of the Army Service Corps, their families and immediate friends, were enabled to have a most enjoyable picnic on Saturday last. The party left the A.S.C. Pier at about 1.30 a.m. on board the Omphale, and, having called at Kowloon to pick up a detachment there proceeded to Port Stanley, where a landing was made to visit the well and the cemetery, both of which are very interesting from a historical point of view. They then returned to Repulse Bay, where all had an admirable time in bathing etc., under ideal conditions. A splendid tea was prepared on board, and many were the eulogies expressed towards the hard-working committee composed of J.O. S.S.M. Harrow, S. Sergt. Lyth and Sergt. Frost. A special word of thanks is due to Captain Milner-Jones, who was accompanied by Mrs. Milner-Jones, for his untiring energy during the day to ensure the general success of the trip. The party returned home at about 7 p.m., all being wholeheartedly conscious of having spent a most enjoyable time.

REVIEWS.

"THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION IN CHINA," by Walter J. Gieseler, London: T. Fisher Unwin; 6s.

The author of this book has essayed a big task in his effort to present a general outline of the relation between Religion and History in China, and to give an idea of the Chinese attitude towards religious beliefs and practices. He is a member of H.M. Consular Service, and he has been encouraged to publish in book form the substance, somewhat expanded and revised, of an address which was delivered some three years ago to the students of the Carmarthen Presbyterian College. The subject, which is a most arresting one to all interested in comparative religion, is dealt with on high and lofty lines, and the author reveals himself as an earnest and well-informed student of both Eastern and Western ethics. Not the least instructive aspect of the book is the author's clear-cut analysis of the three schools of philosophy of thought in China—Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. In these he finds a mass of practices which are not really distinctive of any of the three but which are accepted or tacitly assumed as part of the system of each, though the author considers them as being more truly outside all three. Thus, he says, we get into a region where religion and nationality seem to merge one in another—and that, he thinks, is the true basis on which the structure of Chinese religion is built up. But even so, he is not satisfied that China has the religion which suits her, or, at any rate, has not the religion which is best for her. On the question of ancestor worship—a very thorny point among rival creeds—he has a deal to say, but we cannot see that he has any really concrete and tangible view to advance in relation to its retention or otherwise. Indeed, one is rather led to the opinion that, obvious and sincere Christian that he is, he is inclined to own himself beaten, for he says "there is little more chance now than there was three hundred years ago that students of Chinese phenomena should agree as to the exact point when commemoration of ancestors ceases to be an innocent, useful and laudable bond of civil society, and becomes an idolatry which no Christian community could consent to bind itself to observe."

Still, Mr. Gieseler is convinced that Christianity has a "message" for China, and he thinks that, stripped of its particular services or creeds, it can lift China out of the mire. The Christian standpoint, he says, is not wholly different in principle from the high-water marks of Confucian or Buddhist teaching: "all that can be claimed for it is that it is more energetic, more active, more hopeful." We would not presume to say whether that declaration would commend itself to the average cleric, but at any rate it is sufficient to show the view-point of a man who has a firm faith in the revitalising influence of Christianity, but who, throughout the whole book, displays an obvious desire to look upon the big problems with which he deals in a spirit of broad-minded fairness. We cannot agree with all that the author says as to the "awakening" of China having its basis on the influence of Christian teaching, neither are we prepared to believe that the Young China party necessarily has the keys to future national greatness. The author's views in general may not commend themselves either to Christians, Confucianists, Taoists or Buddhists—perhaps he is hardly bigoted enough to please any of them—but to those interested in the problems to which he addresses himself, the book cannot but be read with much profit.

"CUER AND ORNOLINES." From an old Chinese Manuscript. M. de Nascento. Hongkong: Messrs. Kelly and Walsh; 6s.

This little brochure, which is very daintily produced in Chinese style, will be found chiefly interesting because of the insight it gives into the haughty contempt in which Chinese held all things Western in the very early days of our contact with the East. It is a translation of a speech delivered long ago by a Chinese emissary

LOYAL SIKHS.

Further War Subscriptions.

Bishan Singh, Hon. Secretary of the Sikh Temple, sends us the following additional list of war subscriptions:—
Sada Singh ... \$10.00
Sarin Singh, A. S. ... 10.00
Watson's Warehouse ... 10.00
Jewals Singh, R. S. ... 5.00
Club ... 5.00
Sander Singh, Rice Course ... 5.00
Gojir Singh, Cement Factory ... 5.00
Banta Singh, Cement Factory ... 3.00
Nadhen Singh, Cement Factory ... 3.00
Hukam Singh, Cement Factory ... 2.00
Jhanda Singh, Cement Factory ... 2.00
Root Singh, 8, Seymour Road ... 2.00
Banta Singh, Soap Factory ... 1.00
Dai Singh, ... 1.00
Previous list ... 512.00
Total ... \$661.00

Japan's "Woman's Movement."

Marquis Okuma, the former Premier of Japan, says that the woman's movement in Japan will be a live issue after the war.

who was despatched to Europe to study and report upon the freedom enjoyed by Western women, and in it will be found what is probably the most scathing indictment of female emancipation ever uttered. The document came into the hands of M. de Nascento (who is Acting Portuguese Consul at Canton) in a rather remarkable manner, having been discovered in the lining of an old green leather box which was purchased at an antiquity shop in Monte Brianzo in Rome. There is much interesting light thrown on the wanderings of this strange document, which has all the evidence of genuineness. Practically the whole of the booklet is taken up by the speech of the returned Chinese emissary to an assembly of Nobles and Wise Men, and in it the speaker dwells on the Chinese reasons for the seclusion of women and the "advantages" of sequestration, while he replies to the arguments of Europeans in favour of feminine freedom and emphasises what he conceived to be the "inconveniences" arising from such freedom. We will not quote from the terribly biting and denunciatory address of this Oriental observer more than the following passage, which will give a fair index of the extremity of his views on Western women:—
"Only frivolity delights them; everything that has a suspicion of greatness displeases or bores them; those who escape from their limited sphere are unbearable to them. To know how to live, one must please the sex which dictates the laws of social pleasure." But there are many more scathing references than these, both to Europeans in general and to our marriage system in particular. In fact, the words of this Chinese social missionary reveal in all its bitterness and frankness the utter self-satisfaction of his race in those far-off days. The ideas, however, are so utterly reactionary that it is only as a record of China's old-time isolation that their reproduction has any real value.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE IN THE TROPICS, by Henry Edward Goldsmith. Hongkong: Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Mr. Goldsmith has had reprinted in book form the most voluminous paper which he wrote for the *Journal of the Municipal and County Engineers*, and to which we recently gave a notice. It deals with the subject of road construction and maintenance in general terms and describes the way in which the thoroughfares of Hongkong are being treated to meet the rapidly changing methods of road locomotion. It is freely illustrated with numerous photographs and plans, and as a record of a system of which Hongkong may well be proud, its publication in this new form is most welcome. To municipal engineers it will be found of great value.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Abinger's recent marriage brings the number of French peeresses up to four, the others being Lady Ashbourne, Lady Braybrooke, and the Dowager Lady Rothchild. There are three Italian peeresses, all dowagers—Lady Cadogan, Lady Marborough, and Lady Tweeddale. Lady Escher is a daughter of M. Van der Weyer, for many years Belgian Minister in London. Lady Arran is Dutch, Lady Garraugh is a Deane, the Dowager Lady Berwick is Swedish, whilst Lady Haldon and Lady Weardale are Russians.

There are some interesting facts about Mr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, in an article by Mr. Hugo Vallentin in the *Fortnightly* for July. Mr. Branting is the son of Professor Branting, "the principal pupil and follower of Ling, the famous founder of the Swedish School of Gymnastics." While he was a student at Upsala his tastes lay mainly in the direction of mathematics and astronomy, but he threw up the promise of a scientific career for journalism, ultimately becoming editor of the Socialist paper, *Social-Demokraten*. On one occasion he was sent to gaol for three months for printing an alleged blasphemous article. A colleague in the provinces had already been condemned for printing it. "Branting printed it in his paper for the purpose of seeing if a jury in the capital would convict." He is by no means a fiery speaker. "Branting never uses the bludgeon: his weapon of attack is the rapier; and was to the adversary who comes within reach of his deadly thrust. His voice is melodious in the highest degree, and can, according to the wish of its owner, assume the most velvety softness or the ringing of burnished steel." He is now fifty-six years old.

It is stated that the Office of Works has drawn up a detailed schedule of the conditions under which smoking may be indulged in in the various buildings now temporarily in use as Government offices. It is not known whether this is directed primarily to the army of elaborate young ladies by whom many of the Government Departments are now largely staffed. Customs evidently differ. In one particular office the smoking among the female staff appears to be general and incessant. In another the regulations on smoking restrictions were circulated only to the male clerks and officials, the need for applying them to the women not arising. Details like this make life in the Civil Service to-day a strange experience for some of the staid misogynists grown grey and stiff among their files and minute sheets in Whitehall.

A recent note about snails was curiously opportune, as it is announced in the *Times* that instructors are to be sent out by the Gloucestershire County Council to demonstrate the value of the wild foods of England, including (apparently) snails, frogs, hedgehogs, nettles, dulse, and samphire. In France, where there is a big demand for snails—the daily consumption in Paris alone occasionally reaches 50 tons—snail farms yield a handsome profit. As many as 500,000 "first quality" snails, the price of which in normal times averages 7s. 6d. per thousand, can be reared on an acre of land. They need be fed only once a day, preferably in the evening, and though extremely voracious, are by no means fastidious. After a fall of rain, which seems to sharpen their appetite, a bed of 100,000 snails will soon demolish a barrow-load of cabbage. They are fed not only on greenstuff, but on wine dregs or bran soaked in wine, a diet which is supposed to impart a special flavour. Apparently three centuries ago snails were more popular in England than they are now. In "The Faerie Queene" Spenser gives a recipe for their preparation:—
"With our sharp weapons we shall this fray,
And take the casill that thou lyest in;
We shall thee fly out of thy foul skin,
And in a dish, with onions and pepper,
We shall thee dress with strong vinegar."

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE
RECORD.Billions of Cigarettes
for the East.

More than six billion cigarettes, valued at approximately \$12,000,000 were exported from the United States in the fiscal year just ended, this number being far greater than in any year of the history of the American cigarette. These six billion cigarettes, laid end to end in a continuous line would extend ten times around the world at the Equator. Nor do these billions of "short smokes" go to the "men in the trenches," as might be supposed. On the contrary, they went in an entirely different direction and for the use of an entirely different type of people.

A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that no less than four billion American cigarettes were sent to China in the last fiscal year, the year ending with June, another billion to the Straits Settlements, a hundred million to Siam, another hundred to Hongkong and about 10 millions to our own Philippines.

The Oriental likes his short smoke, as will be testified by every visitor to that part of the world, and while China grows large quantities of tobacco, and the Chinese is expert in the manufacture of cigarettes, nevertheless the American cigarette has grown in popularity in the Orient with remarkable rapidity. Ten years ago our exports of American cigarettes to China amounted to but about 400,000,000 a year, an average of one cigarette per annum for each Chinese. Now, in the fiscal year 1917, the total to China was 4,000,000,000, or an average of 10 per capita for every Chinese, while the fact that another billion went to the Straits Settlements and Malaya Peninsula where large numbers of Chinamen are employed in the tin mines and rubber plantations, shows that the popularity of the American cigarette extends to the Chinese in whatever country. Even the Philippines, which grow large quantities of tobacco and send millions of dollars worth to us, took last year about 10 millions of our cigarettes, chiefly for the use of the 50,000 Chinese in the islands. Even the Siamese, who have many of the Chinese characteristics and many Chinese living among them, showed their taste for the American "smoke," by taking over 150,000,000 of them last year at a cost of about \$275,000. The American cigarette has grown in favour with marvelous rapidity, especially in the Orient, despite the fact that tobacco and labour for the production of domestic cigarettes are extremely plentiful in that part of the world.

Our total exportation of cigarettes never reached as much as one million dollars in value prior to 1893. In 1898 it crossed the \$2,000,000 line but did not reach the 3 million line until 1913. In 1914 the total value of the cigarettes exported was \$4,775,000, in 1915 \$4,326,000, and in 1917 more than doubled the total number exported in 1917 being over 6 million and the value approximately \$12,000,000.

About 95% of the cigarettes exported go to the Orient, those to China in 1916 were about 4,000,000,000, next in order being the Straits Settlements, of which Singapore is the chief port, then Siam, Hongkong and the Philippines. Japan takes but few, and this is also true of Korea, British India, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies. Europe shows no interest in the American cigarette, the total export to all Europe in 1916 being about \$128,000 in value, or approximately 3% of the total exports.

Meantime the American smoker has also developed a taste for foreign grown tobacco for cigarettes and was importing great quantities of it when the war cut off the available supply. Turkish tobacco for cigarettes became popular in the United States about a dozen years ago and the imports from Turkey in recent years rivaled those from Cuba, though of an entirely different quality of tobacco. The total of tobacco imported from Turkey in Europe and Asia in recent years was in 1909 about 6 million pounds, and

CHAPLAIN'S 200
PRISONERS.Church Militant in the
Dragon's Cave.

French Front, June 27.—A chaplain accompanied the wave of men who went forward yesterday to the attack of the German positions north-west of the desperately-disputed Hurtelbise Farm. He had been separated from his men in the charge, and found himself alone in a captured German trench.

Suddenly the chaplain saw a German officer appear from a black hole in the side of the trench. Daring to take matters with a high hand, he drew out a crucifix and told the officer in the sternest tone that there was nothing left for him but to surrender. "My crucifix," he said, "guarantees that your lives will be spared." "I must consult with fellow officers," said the German, and he returned to the hole. After a few minutes' delay he reappeared and said: "We will surrender, but only to a French officer." "One is easily found," said the chaplain. "Wait a moment still I come back."

A minute later he returned with a surgeon. Four German officers came out of the hole and presented the surgeon with a paper, in which they declared their readiness to surrender. Then, out of the bowels of the earth, there appeared the effectives of two companies, or nearly 200 men, who surrendered to one doctor and one chaplain.

There exists under the monument of Hurtelbise an enormous grotto called the Dragon's Cave, where there were comfortable accommodations for at least 200 men. The Germans in the grotto considered that their position was impregnable, and lived there for many months in perfect confidence. Their first anxiety began about a week ago, when, as a result of a heavy bombardment, a big French shell blocked up their main exit to the north.

The French took steps before the attack to make the lower portion of the cave uninhabitable, and they were so successful that the Germans inside it were compelled to surrender without striking a blow. To deal with a machine-gun nest they took a leaf from the enemy's book and tried the effect of burning liquid. The liquid did not actually reach the machine-gun, so that it was far more merciful than the German device but its smoke and flames served to blind and terrify the German gunners. The French swept on and captured the machine-guns before they could open fire, but they failed to locate a hole that led down to a grotto. It was left to the chaplain to discover it and to capture the entire garrison of the Dragon's Cave.

Above ground the operations had gone on like clockwork. The engagement resulted in the capture of nearly 350 prisoners, including ten officers. The French have gained the full views they required over the valley of the Ailette and have deprived the enemy of all chance of overlooking their movements.

A Generous Donation.
Dr. E. L. Marsh, Shanghai, has given a generous donation of \$1,000 for the founding of an endowment fund for the Cathedral School.

In 1914, the year immediately preceding the war, about 25 million pounds, practically all of it for use in manufacturing cigarettes. The entry of Turkey into the war greatly reduced the possibility of continuing our imports of her products, and the receipt of Turkish tobacco in the fiscal year 1915 was about one half that of 1914, while in 1916 and 1917 the imports of this class were practically nothing.

The value of American cigarettes exported since 1900 is more than \$50,000,000 and most of them went to the Orient. The value of cigarette tobacco imported from Turkey since 1900 is about \$60,000,000.—The National City Bank of New York, July 16, 1917.

IN TRAINING.

A Hongkong Man's Letter.

The following letter has been received in the Colony from Sergeant Leslie Ross who is now at Aldershot:—

Just a few hurried lines to let you know how I am getting on. I arrived home, after a rather anxious, but uneventful and very dull, voyage on May 5th. I went to the War Office on May 7th, and after interminable waiting, after passing two very strenuous medical examinations, got posted as a Cadet to the Horse Transport, Army Service Corps. I wanted to get in the Cavalry, but they discovered a defect in my left eye (which really is nothing). They wouldn't have me for cavalry; mere red tape, as they admitted. I stuck out for a mounted job, and they suggested this; and I think I shall like it very well, once I get settled. But this Cadet business is very strenuous indeed. I started on June 1st here, and expect to finish about the end of July. We have most excellent huts to live in, and our food is quite good, except that we are enforced to eat no meat of our own, and not allowed to go into any Canteen or Sergeants' Mess—too swaggy for that. It's a bit sudden, after Hongkong. No time to go into Aldershot to get a W. & S. except Sunday afternoons and then pubs only open at 6. We're allowed only in the two best hotels—all others are out of bounds! We have to be in by 8.30. I suppose it's good for me. When we do so forth, we are very fine in officers' kit, except the white band round our caps; no collar badges, and only the belt part of the Sam Browne equipment; no cross belt. But in camp we are absolutely Tommies in appearance and we work ten times as hard as any Tommy. We have a bat orderly who does the rough jobs, and waiters in our mess rooms. We have also most excellent recreation rooms but no time to go to them. Our daily programme this week is as follows:—

6.30 Breakfast (all ready for parade, beds and blankets folded, hair swept out, and so on)
7.15 Parade
8.9 Riding (and very nice too)
9.10 Lecture and practice in harness fitting, etc.
10.11 Footdrill (very strenuous indeed)
11.12 Waggonage, saddlery etc.
12.15 Lunch
1.15 Parade
1.30-2.30 Physical Drill (again strenuous)
2.30-3.30 Footdrill again (horrible)
3.30-4.30 Lecture on Military Law (most involved)
4.45 Tea
5.15-6.00 Revision of notes on Lecture etc.
8.00 Dinner.
Cleaning up, studying after dinner, and lights out at 10.15 p.m.

Going pretty strong isn't it? The standard of smartness the instructors seem to expect is very high. I thought I was a bit of a soldier, but! We march always 140 to the minute, and leap wildly to "stand at ease," "shun" etc., and our manual drill is terrific. I wonder how the old No. 3 platoon would like some of it inflicted on them!—Not much, I expect! We are utterly worn out after the day's work is done. There are a few fellows here, and we keep very merry and bright, although we are the very last, most hopeless, contemptible lot of beings on the earth, according to the instructors!—Hope you are well, and that No. 3 is going strong. I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly remember me to anyone who might be at all interested. I often think of you all, and the ripping send-off you gave me. Sincerely regards.

More U.S. Money for the Allies.
Senator Smoot, who is a member of the Finance Committee, speaking in the U.S. Senate, said he believed that America would shortly advance another loan of \$5,000,000,000 to the Allies.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

Big Success in Manila.

The Frawley Company opens its season at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, when it will stage "Fairer and Warmer." Concerning a recent performance of this play, a Manila contemporary says:—The Frawley Company, playing "Fairer and Warmer" for the second time in as many nights, scored another success at the Grand Opera House last night. The bright comedy, replete with amusing situations, kept the large audience in roars throughout the three acts and the members of the cast won their way into the hearts of Manilaans.

The show last night was easily the best artistic performance seen in the city for some years and crowded houses will greet the popular company during the remainder of its short stay.

Every member of the cast was a hit and the pleased audience showed its appreciation by the numerous curtain calls.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY
COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending August 18, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 33 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,744	\$442,015
Last Year: ...	18,023	476,700
Increase: ...	5,279	34,685

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—Early on Morning of 21st inst., in Kowloon, A FOX TERRIER BITCH. Smooth hair, white, with black & brindle marks on head. Good reward to finder. A. P. Nobbs, A. S. Watson & Company, Limited.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FOX TERRIER PUP under 2 months old. Reply stating Price to "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

EVERYBODY
IN TOWN
NOW

ON THEIR WAY

To see the first section of our new directory on display in our window: four more sections now being printed.

DOLLAR
DIRECTORY
COMPANY.ELECTRIC
INSTALLATIONS.

Owner of Bijou Theatre Fined.

An interesting case to consumers of electricity was heard before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when the Hongkong Electric Company Ltd., summoned the owners of the Bijou Theatre, Ip Koon Wah and Li Chun, for making additions to an electrical installation connected to the Company's main, without obtaining the written consent of the complainants thereto. They were also charged that, being consumers within the meaning of Regulation No. 34 of the Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911, such additions were found upon their premises.

Mr. A. M. Preston, appeared for complainants and said the facts were that witnesses whom he could call on behalf of the Electric Company would say that on a catch in a row on the outside wall in D'Aguiar Street, were ten lights over the entrance door. Six of these had been added to the Electric Company's installation without authority. He would add that the question of making additions to electrical installations was important, in view of the fact that the Company has a plant which is only just adequate for what it is now supplying. In spite of this, the public did not seem to realize the seriousness of making these additions.

The complainants only proceeded against one of the defendants and he said that he only came to Hongkong on August 1 and took out his licence then.

Mr. Preston said that they were not vindictive in any way. The only point he wished to make clear was that this kind of thing must stop, as it was very dangerous. In this case a type of wire was used which was very dangerous and which was never allowed, and as a result the installation was made dangerous to the public attending the theatre.

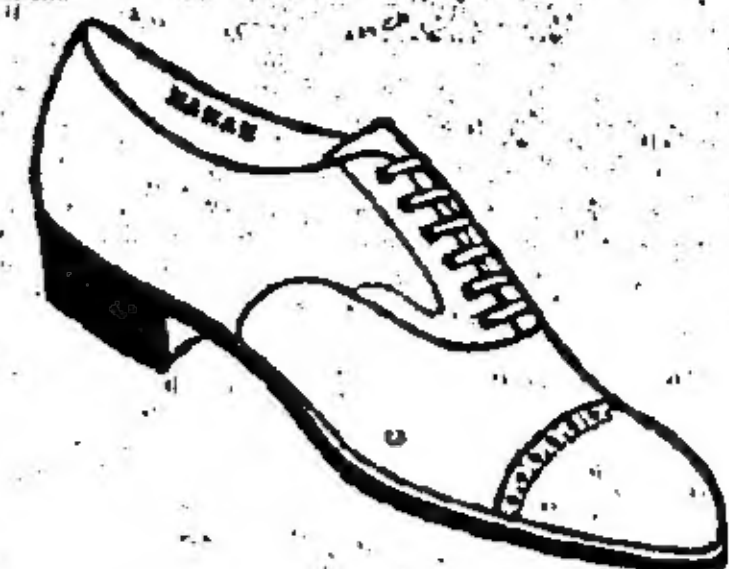
A fine of \$75 was imposed.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING

HANAN SHOES.



Quality and fit are the prime reasons for their world-wide popularity.

STOCKED IN BLACK, TAN and WHITE.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

WEAR

"AERTEX CELLULAR"

AND

KEEP COOL.

WE STOCK IT IN
SHIRTS IN TWO WEIGHTS:

LIGHT AND MEDIUM.

UNDERWEAR IN SHAPES THAT

BUTTON ALL DOWN,
ATHLETIC STYLE TO SLIP OVER HEAD,
AND THEPOPULAR SHAPE IN
COMFORTABLE WELL FITTING GARMENTS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2532	In Springtime. (Barcarole. From "Tales of Hoffman."	Duet.
2329	It was a Lover and His Lass. (Whisper and I Shall Hear.	Duet.
2293	Sally in Our Alley. (Mary.	Tenor.
1962	Beautiful Land of Nod. (Sunshine and Rain.	Contralto.
2537	Mother O' Mine. (Come With Me in the Summer Night.	Baritone.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

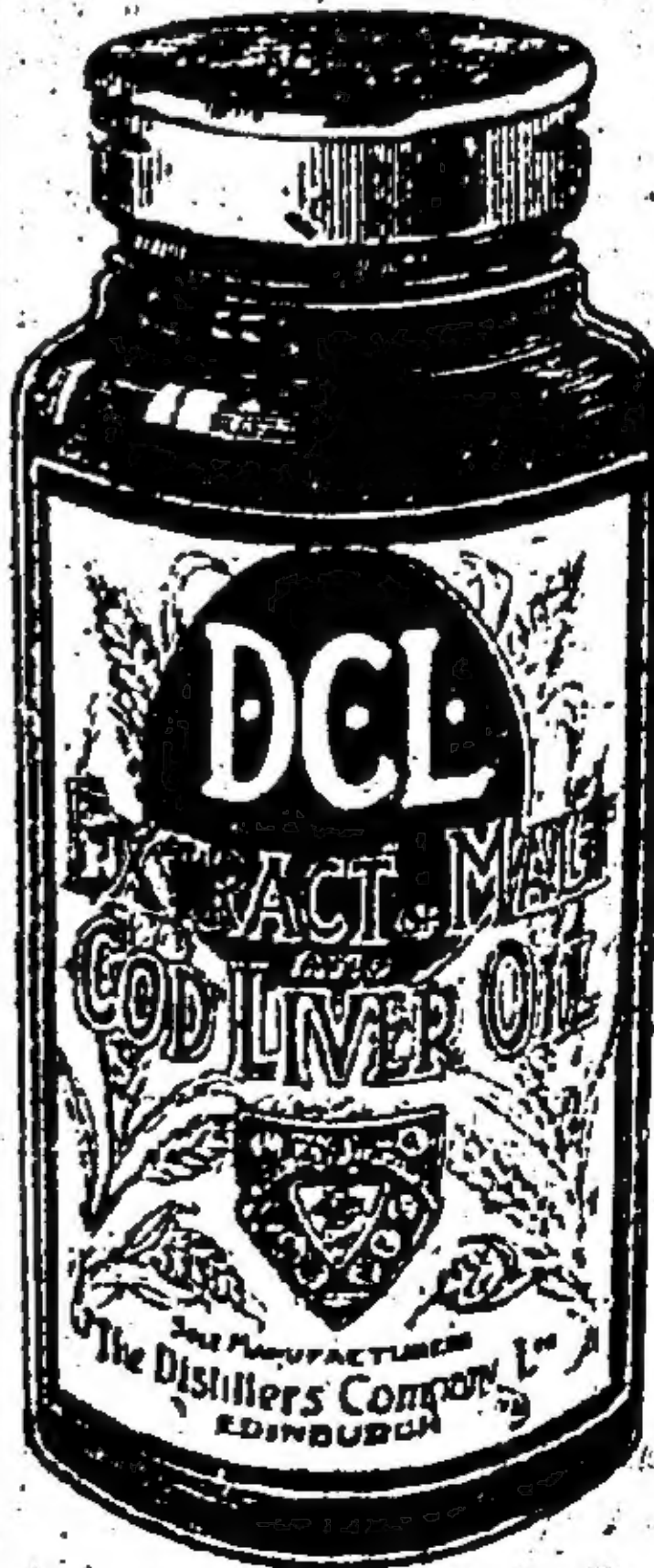
D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



SOLE AGENTS:—
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1st, Chater Road. Phone No. 1504.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hankow, 30th Dec. 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

a.s. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12th.
a.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.
a.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to— Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 21st AUGUST, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$5, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSION (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight And To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tiikembang	J.C.J. L.	21 Aug.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Sainyo M.	T. K. K.	7 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12 Sept.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuka M.	N. Y. K.	12 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Patria M.	T. K. K.	22 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	(Koningin)	J.C.J. L.	26 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	der N.	P. M. S. S.	10 Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	7 Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	7 Nov.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	21 Aug.
Kobe	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	22 Aug.
Tientsin, via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chiphahing	J. M. Co.	22 Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	22 Aug.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	23 Aug.
Shanghai	Reang	J. M. Co.	24 Aug.
Kobe	Asahi M.	N. Y. K.	25 Aug.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	26 Aug.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	26 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	28 Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	28 Aug.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	28 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	29 Aug.
Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	31 Aug.
Manila	Loonang	J. M. Co.	1 Sept.
Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	1 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	2 Sept.
Kobe	Lotomi M.	N. Y. K.	8 Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	15 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15 Sept.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J.C.J. L.	28 Sept.
Kobe	Tijboda	J.C.J. L.	30 Sept.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Aiken S	Harper G	MacIntyre M & Mrs
Anderson Mr & Mrs	Hunter Alex A	McIntyre M & Mrs
Baxter Mr & Mrs	Joseph E M	McIntyre M & Mrs
A	Journal R de	McIntyre M & Mrs
Browell W G	Jacob J	McIntyre M & Mrs
Belcher Mrs E B	Key Dr F T	McIntyre M & Mrs
Branch Capt & Mrs	Loonang S	McIntyre M & Mrs
B	Loonang S	McIntyre M & Mrs
B'king S H	La Salle G Guidon	McIntyre M & Mrs
Barnes J H	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Baker Capt J	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Bell F W W	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Bull J	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Benett F	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Barnett W H	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Crawford F M	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Costello G E	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Caplan Mr E	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Courier J D	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Calderon L A	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Cameron O E	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Cleave J T Van	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Donnelly D E	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Davenport Mr & Mrs	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Davis Mrs F E	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Dowley W A	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Davis Mr & Mrs	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Dawson L & Mrs	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
C A W	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Evan Watts W T	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Eddo H J	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Fasse J	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Fosterley H M	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Goulden V	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Gordon G O	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Gilmore Capt A F	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Gault Taylor F	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hidden Mr & Mrs	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hall Capt T P	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hodges Mrs A E	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hodge W J	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hanahel Mr & Mrs	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
W A	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hooper A Shelton	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hope L	Laurie Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs

PEAK HOTEL.

Blair D K	MacIntyre M & Mrs
Barbosa J E	McIntyre M & Mrs
Boon Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Cary Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Conart Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
L A	McIntyre M & Mrs
Cook Miss E	McIntyre M & Mrs
Douglas Cap. & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Darling H E Col	McIntyre M & Mrs
Drinker Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Davis Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Dubois Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Evan F	McIntyre M & Mrs
Ellis S H	McIntyre M & Mrs
Fuller Herman	McIntyre M & Mrs
Gilman C E	McIntyre M & Mrs
Gandiot Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hale Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Hoch Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Kendrick Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Kendrick Sir Ellis	McIntyre M & Mrs
Lambert Mr & Mrs	McIntyre M & Mrs
Littay A	McIntyre M & Mrs

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R	MacDonald A D
Anderson J B Flynn	Manners Mr & Mrs
Baumann G	McGee Mrs
Budge W J	Miller J O
Bogert W J	Nathan Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs	Nathan Mrs
Costello G E	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Carson O W	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Clark D	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Fetterley K M	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Fisher F H	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Hammes Mr & Mrs	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Hausen L	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Hartley A G	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Hawker A H	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Jackson Mr & Mrs	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Wm	Pearson Mr & Mrs
James B	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Joseph J	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Janzen	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Loren J	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Liddell Mrs	Pearson Mr & Mrs
Morley W	Pearson Mr & Mrs
McAlister Mr & Mrs	Pearson Mr & Mrs
McAlister Mr & Mrs	Pearson Mr & Mrs

KINGSLERE HOTEL.

Bain H M	Logan Mr & Mrs
Bary Lt Col & Mrs	Maddocks Mr & Mrs
Jura J R	Mrs J R
Condon J H	Pelham Lt Col & Mrs
Di la Mura F M	Mrs J T
Dunlop G	Powell Comd & Mrs
Duclos Mrs G	A D S
Falks Miss D	Ruffe Capt P H
Forbes A	Sachse Mrs G A
Harriet G H	Scott Holman
Johnson Lt & Mrs	Shively Dr J C
Johnson Mr & Mrs	Stevens Lt & Mrs
R H	W W
Keating Dr F	Tod Mr & Mrs

NOTICE.

T. SANG FOOK.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED
REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED.
WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED.
FINEST ORGANS, CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the Yokohama
Office of the China Mail S.S. Co. states
the S.S. CHINA arrived at that port on
Sunday morning.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on August 1, 1917.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

System	1917.	1916.
City	100.00	100.00
Hill	100.00	100.00
City & Hill	200.00	200.00
City & Hill	200.00	200.00
City & Hill	200.00	200.00
City & Hill	200.00	200.00
City & Hill	200.00	200.00
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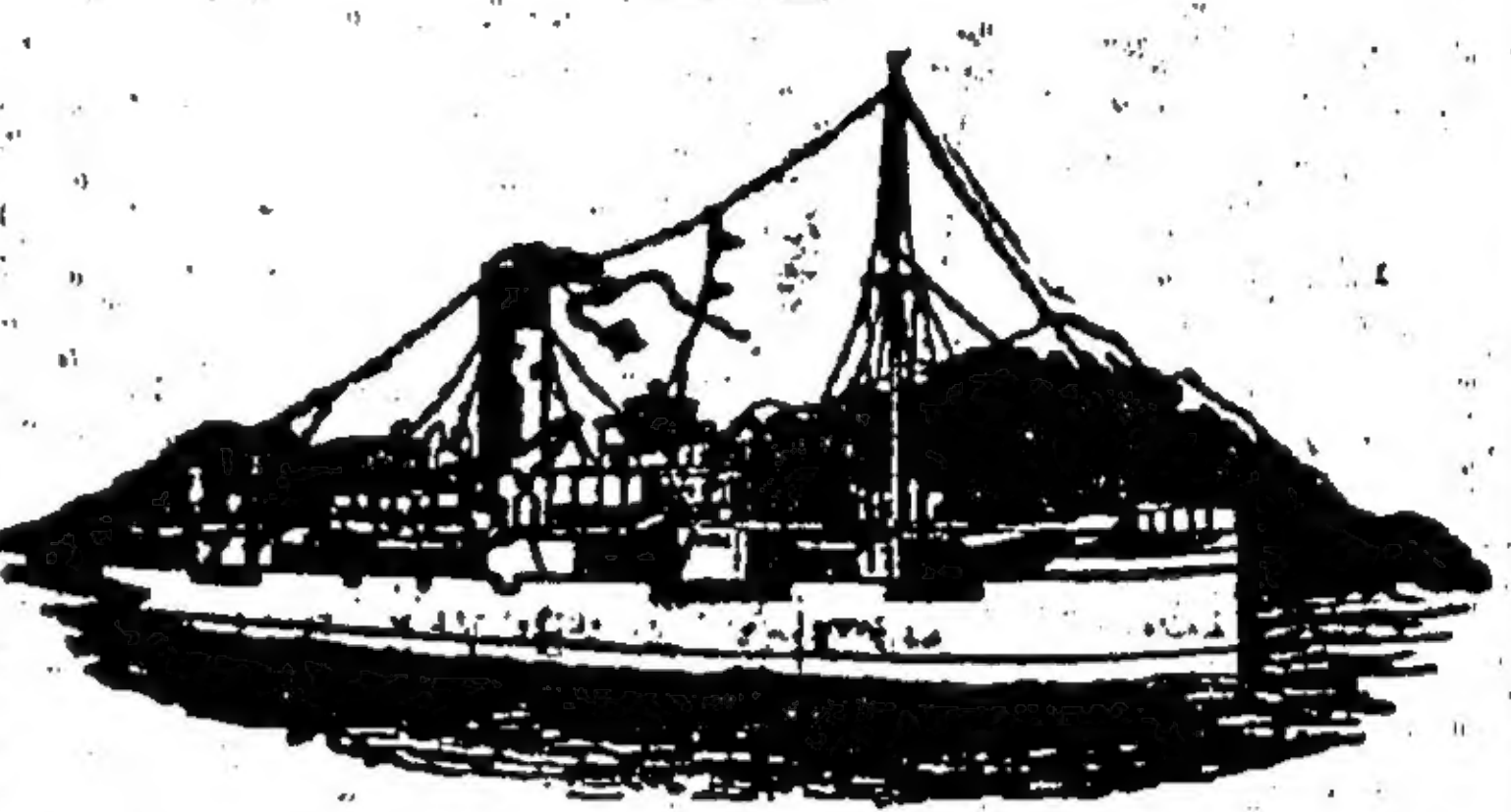
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Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on August 1, 1917.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairs, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
GRAVING DOCK.
787' X 88' X 34'-6"
PATENT SLIPWAYS.
Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES
Ranging up to 100 Tons.

S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Guanoes, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

S. JACOB

having arrived from the above
port Consignees of Cargo by
her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained. Goods not cleared
by 25th August 1917, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas on the 24th August,
at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

Agents,
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

van WAERWYCK.

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be ob-
tained. Goods not cleared by
25th August, 1917, will be sub-
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Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

Agents,
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

"THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER."

"CASCADE"

from

CANADA.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

TRY IT.

ASK FOR IT.

Stocked Everywhere

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.
IMPORTERS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE STROKE.

London, Aug. 20.
A wireless Austrian official message states: The Italians attacked the coastal territory of Isonzo, which has belonged to Austria for centuries and after the strongest artillery preparation lasting a day and a half, the enemy infantry advanced this morning between Mrzlyva and the sea. There is a most bitter struggle raging in all the sectors of a 60 kilometres front. The reports received are entirely favourable to us.

RUSSIA AND THE POPE'S PROPOSALS.

Petrograd, Aug. 20.
The Russian press rejects the Pope's proposals declaring that such a peace leaving the Central Empires unimpaired would bring a new and intense period of armaments.

EDUCATION.

The Only Preventive of War.

Portland, Ore., July 13.—Speaking last night before the National Education Association, Professor Charles E. Rugh, of the University of California, said that education was the only means known to put an end to war, and that in childhood and youth was the time when the teaching could be done most easily and most effectively. Professor Rugh said in part:—

"Because of this worst of world wars it has been repeatedly asserted that religion has failed. Everything had failed to prevent this war. Up to this hour everything has failed to stop it. Why has religion been singled out as the great failure? Because it had been hoped that faith and hope and love would rid men and nations of the selfishness and hate that causes war."

"Out of this terrible struggle one issue clearly appears—war and religion are incompatible. They are at war. Better than this, the intelligent religious forces of the world have not lost heart. They are steadily gaining in faith and power and consciousness of brotherhood."

"The horrors, the insanity of war, are being hammered into the minds and hearts of the world. There is no more frontier anywhere. Pioneer homes are past. Individual and community standards can no longer be maintained. Steam, electricity, increasing intelligence along with increasing waste, force us to become citizens of the world."

"Under these circumstances nothing short of universal standards make the world a safe place in which to live. Life is our great interest. The abundant life ought to be our supreme concern."

"Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of nature. The causes of the conflicts between men and nations are differing and changing conceptions of the nature of the self to be preserved. The fundamental likeness among men and nations is their ability and disposition to purpose, to aim to project themselves into the future. The fundamental difference between men and nations is the difference between the kind of selves they project into the future."

"Preparedness means ready to achieve the self projected into the future."

"National preparedness for war or peace implies material resources—food, clothing, shelter; other sources of power than our bodies—steam, electricity, dynamite; machines to direct and employ these powers quickly and efficiently."

"Material resources are not enough—these must be in the hands of intelligent persons. But intelligence is not enough. Intelligent persons may use material resources for destruction as well as for life. It is perfectly evident that there can be no national preparedness without a clear consciousness of national aims and loyalty to these aims. But patriotism is not enough. This was the last vision of Edith Cavell. She said: 'Standing in the presence of my God and of Eternity, I realise that patriotism is not enough. I must not have hate or spite against any person.'"

"In a world composed of isolated communities practically sufficient unto themselves, religious, racial, or national hate and spite did not destroy the community; but in the present world nothing short of world standards of thought and action can 'make democracy safe.' The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all men is the only formula that can insure world peace, but this is the formula of thinking believers. To most people it is, as President Wilson said, 'a fair but empty phrase.' To the poor, sick, suffering strugglers for the bare subsistence of life, this is hollow mockery. It must be translated into the working principles that insure the rights of the poor. On this proposition there is substantial agreement. The supreme problem facing democracy is how to make these world life aims conscious, clear, and effective."

"Education is the only means known. Childhood and youth is the time when this can be done most easily and most effectively. Schools are the present means of doing this. The problem facing parents, teachers, churchmen, and statesmen is how to co-operate in working out economic, effective, and complete means and methods for developing the kind of character that will make citizens that will insure a safe democracy. The public schools of the United States are well on the way. Brotherhood is a fact in most public schools. Children of different sects, of different races and different nationalities play, eat, and work together in peace and harmony. They submit and employ the same standards."

"If the teachers, parents, and statesmen see to it that these standards are moral and religious the task is accomplished. The task is of supreme importance for two reasons."

"(1) To insure against the pride that goes before destruction, which is likely to be developed because of our commanding position after this war."

"(2) To help us live in peace and comfort with people of all races. They will be here in America and America will be a world power. For a world power there must be a universal system of values. Only religion can provide such a system of values."

A "BOY'S" DEATH.

Jumped from Window Whilst in Custody.

An enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese "boy" was held by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this afternoon.

His Worship, explaining the matter to the jury, said that on August 5, the deceased was at Blue Buildings, Praya East in the custody of the Police. He had formerly been employed as a "boy" by the occupier, and at the time a charge of theft was being investigated. The deceased had been taken there by the Police and in the course of the investigation the man took fright and jumped out of the window into a back yard, falling about 36 feet. He was taken to the hospital, but died the same day from the injuries he sustained.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Naval Ordnance Department, in whose employ the deceased formerly was, gave evidence, saying that Inspector Sim brought the "boy" to the house. They were on the top floor. During conversation Inspector Sim called out "Quick!" and witness saw the boy rush past into the bath room. The window was open and the "boy" jumped out. Witness had previously stolen from him over \$200 and suspicions had fallen on the deceased.

Dr. Koch stated that death was due to a fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Rugh, A.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall-in at 5.45 p.m.

Wednesday, August 22.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, August 23.—No. 2 Company.

No exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned.

Macao Volunteer Corps.

The detachment proceeding to Macao on Saturday, August 25, will be under the Command of Chief Inspector D'Almeida, who will issue such orders from time to time as contingency may call for.

Strength.

Joined.—No. 2 Section, P. C. 6508 B. Aiken.

"(1) To insure against the pride that goes before destruction, which is likely to be developed because of our commanding position after this war."

"(2) To help us live in peace and comfort with people of all races. They will be here in America and America will be a world power. For a world power there must be a universal system of values. Only religion can provide such a system of values."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Kidnapping Case.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William J. J. Davies), a woman named Lim Kan, was charged with kidnapping a small boy, aged five years, from 24, Portland Road.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. J. Hyde, F. J. da S. Loureiro, A. A. d'Ageneo, E. J. da Silva Loureiro, A. A. d'Almeida, R. S. Judah and Joseph Hooper.

In opening the case, Mr. Wakeman said that on July 18, the father of the child was confined to his house, being unwell, the mother being at work sewing in the streets close by. The little child was playing near her. At about twelve o'clock, the prisoner, who was a sister of the child's father, passed the woman who was working, taking hold of the child's hand. The mother told her not to take the child away and she replied that she would not. In spite of this, the prisoner took the child for a walk and did not return.

At about seven o'clock in the evening, the parents became anxious and made enquiries. Eventually the prisoner was found, but she did not have the child in her possession. She said that she had taken it to Yau-mai and had brought it back to Hongkong but had lost it. The statement she told at the Magistracy was that whilst at Yau-mai she had met her brother who said he was going to take the child to Shau-kiwan. She objected, but he took the child away, saying he would come back to the Kowloon Ferry. She waited a considerable time, but he never came back. When the prisoner was found, she was crying. The search for the child had been carried on, but neither the prisoner's brother nor the child had been found. Mr. Wakeman pointed out the difference in the woman's story which she told to the parents and the story she told at the Magistracy.

Evidence was then called to prove the case.

Prisoner was found not guilty and was acquitted.

MACAO VOLUNTEERS.

Elaborate Celebration of Anniversary.

A very elaborate programme has been drawn up for the celebrations to take place at Macao on the 25th inst. From dawn to sunset there will be various events at intervals and the whole day will be kept as a Grande Gala day. The Hongkong Police Reserve with their band have been invited to attend and to join the Grand Parade.

The day will be celebrated in grand style, with illuminations at night. The grave of the late Macao hero, Col. Macquise, and those of his late colleagues will be adorned with special wreaths from the Macao inhabitants.

It is expected that Macao will be crowded with visitors from Hongkong and Canton on Saturday.

AUSTRO-GERMANS IN CANTON.

Request that They be Allowed to Remain.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of August 20:—

On receiving the news that China had declared war on Germany and Austria, the Germans and Austrians here became very excited. A meeting was held at the Dutch Consulate, being attended by representatives of Messrs. Jensen, Carlowski and Siemssen, as well as by a number of missionaries. It was decided to request the local Government, through the Dutch Consul, to allow Germans and Austrians to remain and to give them protection, as they were not in any way concerned with military affairs. A list of their names and descriptions has been sent to the Government.

The Provincial Authority has sent an official intimation to the various Consuls stating that war has been declared by China on Germany and Austria.

U. S. ARMY MATTERS.

The following is from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Washington, August 14.—President Wilson will nominate 200 general officers next week to fill the vacancies in high ranks caused by the formation of the new armies. The regular army has now attained its full strength authorised by law.

The Army Insurance Bill has been introduced in Congress. It provides for a minimum premium and makes insurance compulsory for the officers and men of the armed forces of the United States.

The War Department has issued orders to department commanders directing them to take no part in the construction of cantonments or the selection of the sites and to make no comments on the work. This order is taken to be a direct hit at Major General Leonard Wood, who, as commander of the south-eastern department, objected to political wire-pulling in the south centering about the construction of cantonments there.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 20 as follows:—

In reply to Sun Yat-sen's telegram, Wu Ting-fang has telegraphed stating that he is too old to concern himself with political affairs, but that his son, Wu Chiu-hau, will come down to Canton as his representative.

A report drawn up by the Provincial Treasury shows that the revenues collected on July account totalled \$900,000. A deficiency of over \$800,000, is revealed.

The Salt Commissioner has rejected a proposal made by the Tachun that an extra tax should be placed on salt to meet military expenses.

The Civil Governor has complied with the request of the Provincial Assembly that females should be prohibited from visiting gambling dens.

FOR THE LADIES.

The Useful Foulard.

Many a woman is now clad in silk attire from sheer necessity, says a Home paper. The transparent woollen voiles and their kin, which have been the "stand-by" of thousands for more than a decade, are now amongst the most rare of summer materials. Cottons are to some extent taking their place, but for those who look for a dress of more substance, and for one that needs little attention when once it is made, there is nothing better than some texture woven in silk. Even before the war the foulard was a favourite with those who admired its soft, silken surface and welcomed its qualities of lightness and coolness. And now, fashioned simply and finished with touches of white on the corsage, it is reappearing as the most practical morning dress for war-workers and others.

Many a dressmaker, however, is not content to use the foulard for an entire dress. She suggests, and she is right in her suggestion, that it is quite possible for such dresses to look dowdy. Consequently it is now often combined with other materials—with Georgette, for instance, as well as with nylon and charmeuse, with crepe-de-Chine, and even with fine gaberdine. It goes without saying that only materials without patterns should be chosen, in order that they may provide good relief to the foulard with its spots and its conventional designs.

Bands of spotted foulard are sometimes arranged on gaberdine, or, forming wide tucks, are laid on Georgette or nylon. Again, figured foulards are effectively arranged with a very deep hem of the plain material, or with one of charmeuse in the same colour; or the foulard provides the skirt and the unpatterned charmeuse appears as a quaint little coat. A soft pearl grey and an exquisite rose red, a pale patie colour with a real apple green, are among the more rare and effective combinations of colour in these materials.

Naturally the rage for plaits affords various opportunities for the use of foulards as a contrast to plain materials, the foulard being introduced in fine kilt at the sides or wherever the fancy suggests. One very smart dress in white foulard, striped with double lines in dark blue—the stripes set at wide intervals apart—is effectively arranged with the plain blue let in on the hips and carried up to the corsage, transparent sleeves of white Georgette completing the very dainty effect of the whole.

Charmeuse is more used than taffetas for the tailor-made costumes of this very difficult season. Even newer and still prettier, however, are the coats and skirts in crepe-de-Chine. One, for instance, in silver grey, made quite simply and worn over a pale pink blouse, is charming in its bright lustre and soft, supple texture. Dresses of this character are almost devoid of decoration. A few touches of embroidery at the neck introduce a note of colour often almost barbaric in its brilliance; or more sober silk stitchery in self-coloured darning worked on the hem of high coat and skirt relieves it from absolute simplicity. The lasso, too, plays its part. Sometimes it hangs from the collar, and again from the waist, or perhaps from a plait in the skirt, but it needs to be carefully adjusted, or it becomes a ridiculous ornament for which it is intended.

FALSE PRETENCES CASE.

European Summoned by Money-Changer.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this afternoon, a European named J. W. P. Thomson was summoned by Cheung King, a money-changer of 14, Pedder Street, for obtaining \$10 from him by false pretences, the false pretence being a statement that Mr. Samuel Greenfield had money belonging to him.

Mr. E. C. Faithfull appeared for plaintiff, and defendant, who denied the charge, was not represented.

Evidence was given by an employee of the money-changer's shop who said that the defendant came to the shop, in which Mr. Greenfield has a partnership, and produced a piece of paper on which he wrote something. He stated that he was borrowing \$10. Defendant first of all asked for Mr. Greenfield, but witness said he was out. Defendant then asked for \$10, saying he had money with Mr. Greenfield. He added "I will give you a bit and you can give it to him." Witness paid out the \$10. He did not know whether Mr. Greenfield possessed money belonging to defendant, but he paid out on the strength of the bill.

Evidence was given by Samuel Greenfield, a rattan dealer, of Pedder Street, who said that part of his store was used by a money-changer. He said that some months ago he met the defendant, who said he was employed by the British American Tobacco Co. He said he was in need of money and asked for \$300 as a loan. Witness was shown some good testimonials, including a letter from the Colonial Secretary. Witness was about to lend him the money when he asked for some person's name to be given as a guarantor. Defendant left, saying he would get a person, but did not return till three weeks after. He then asked for \$25, and witness lent him the money, receiving an I. O. U. He had not been paid the money, and he had no money of defendant's. He understood that defendant was not now in the employ of the "B. A. T."

Defendant gave evidence on oath, saying he was formerly employed as a traveller by the "B. A. T." He went to the shop and asked him if Mr. Greenfield was in. He was told "No" and he then asked for \$10, saying he would give an I. O. U. He promised to pay at the end of the month. He never used Mr. Greenfield's name in connection with the \$10.

Questioned by Mr. Faithfull, witness said he expected to be able to pay back at the end of the month, but he had more pressing bills.

His Worship intimated that he wanted time to consider the facts and adjourned the case until Tuesday morning next.

relieves it from absolute simplicity. The lasso, too, plays its part. Sometimes it hangs from the collar, and again from the waist, or perhaps from a plait in the skirt, but it needs to be carefully adjusted, or it becomes a ridiculous ornament for which it is intended.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Piece Goods Report.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce of August 8, reports as follows on the yarn and piece goods market:—We have to report a fair inquiry for white shirtings and blacks, and some business has resulted for shipments 1917-18. Dealers are keen on purchasing further, but the enormous advance lately in Home prices leaves a very big gap to be bridged, and only the bolder buyers have contracted. There is strong inquiry for both yarn and piece goods, whites being up about 10 cents per piece and fancies four cents per yard. An improvement is noticeable in clearance.

Shanghai Shares.

Messrs A. L. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, August 11, state:—With the incidence of the August Bank Holiday and the sensational rise in Exchange, the little interest that remained in our market at close of last week has almost disappeared, still investors are in no hurry to dispose of their holdings but on the other hand are on the look-out for bargains. Cottons remain steady at unchanged prices, while in Rubbers, although the price of the crude article has appreciated, no interest is shown. Debentures and General Securities remain quiet. "Ord" Tugs could be placed at 18, Shanghai Lands at 78 and Anglo-French lands at 83. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4 1/2% the dollar rate being 72.3875. Company Meetings, etc.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co. advertise that scrip for new issue of shares are now ready and will be exchanged for Banker's receipt at the office of the General Agents.

The Petrol Situation in India.

The prohibition of the importation of motor cars in India does not seem to have had the effect that the Government desired, and further steps have now been taken to prevent any possible shortage of petrol. Recently the Minister of Commerce introduced a Bill, which was passed, to the effect that a tax should be imposed on all petrol used, the amount of the tax being 6 annas (6d.) per gallon, the proceeds to go into the Government exchequer. It was pointed out that some such step had become necessary, since in spite of all exhortations the quantity of petrol used in India during 1916 was seven million gallons against 4 1/2 millions in 1915—a far larger annual increase than had ever been known before. The Minister of Commerce stated that by means of the tax he hoped to reduce consumption to six million gallons, and incidentally to add \$150,000 to the Government funds. He stated that it was not feasible to introduce a ticket ration system as had been adopted in England, and no doubt those who have had experience of this policy will agree with him. There is some considerable doubt, however, whether the tax will cause any diminution in consumption, since luxury and wealth seem to have reached such a point that a relatively small tax (that is, relatively small for India in its present condition) when most English people and well to do natives are infinitely more prosperous than before the war will not decrease the employment of motor cars to any extent. The enormous jump in petrol consumption in one year from 4 1/2 to 7 million gallons is a very good indication of the large number of cars imported during the year, since the additional amount almost entirely represents petrol used on new cars. As during that period no British cars were imported—or very few of those chiefly for Government purposes—it also shows what a tremendous trade the American manufacturers have been doing in that time. Apparently no distinction is to be made between commercial and pleasure vehicles, and the tax will have to be paid by traders and others using motor lorries for business purposes. This is rather unfortunate, as running costs of such vehicles are already high in comparison with the antiquated bullock carts.

THEN AND NOW.

The Germanic Menace to Liberty.

On August 15, 1914, the week following the beginning of the great world war, the New York Outlook, in the following paragraph, defined the purpose of Germany, which she herself had not then defined:—

"The inevitable consequences of the Austro-Germanic alliance, if it is successful, it requires no prophet to foresee. It would put an end to all hope of a Balkan Confederacy. It would reduce the Balkan States to provinces of Germany and Austria. It would make Belgium and Holland German provinces, as Finland has been made a Russian province. It would result either in a close alliance or, more probably, in an organic union between Austria and Germany. It would create a Germanic Empire which would extend from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. It would bring all Europe under the domination of this German Empire, as all southern Europe was under the domination of Rome in the first century, and as Napoleon endeavored to bring all eastern Europe under his personal domination in the last century. It would reduce Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, and England to subordinate positions, if not to dependencies. It would banish from all eastern Europe for the time the democratic movement of which France and England are the leaders. It would discourage the hopes of democracy in Spain, Italy, and Russia. It would enthroned autocracy from the Atlantic coast to Siberia, and from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. For the statesmanship of Gladstone, Gambetta, and Cavour it would substitute the statesmanship of Metetrich and Bismarck."

Nearly three years have passed, says the same journal of July 4. Germany's armies occupy a large part of northern France and nearly all of Belgium and Luxembourg in the west. They occupy Serbia and part of Rumania in the east. Germany's alliances give her political control of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. By alliance and conquest she is master of middle Europe. Her dominion extends from the North Sea nearly to Bagdad.

If the Allies should accept the proposals for peace made by the Socialists of Russia—no indemnities and no annexations—the result would be this: Germany would evacuate France and Belgium, but she would make no recompense for the incomparable injury she has inflicted on these unoffending nations and no return of the booty which her robber bands have carried off from pillaged cities. She would evacuate Serbia and Rumania but Serbia and Rumania, almost surrounded, would fall like ripe apples into her lap the next time the tree was shaken. Poland would remain a dismembered state; half of it might become a province of Russia, the other half would be restored to the scepter of the Kaiser. And he has told us in vigorous terms what fate would befall Greece as soon as he was free to work his will upon that liberty-loving people.

If the Allies should consent to peace on the terms proposed by the unthinking pacifists of Russia, the war for democracy would have been fought in vain and the liberties of the people of Europe would have been betrayed by the feebleness or the folly of their defenders.

Has, then, this war been fought in vain? Have the soldiers of England and Scotland and Ireland, of Canada and Australia, of France and Belgium and Italy, of Russia and Serbia and Rumania, poured out their blood in vain? At the end of these years of awful war is imperialism victorious and democracy defeated? A look at the present map of Europe might give that impression; but to answer that question a look at the map is not sufficient. One must look at the minds and hearts and wills of the free peoples of the world.

In 1812 Napoleon had vanquished Italy, Prussia, and Austria; had put his own appointees on the thrones of Naples, Hol-

land, Spain, and Sweden; had annexed to his vast domain Tuscany, the Papal States, and a considerable section of territory from defeated Austria; and had made an alliance with Russia—changes in the map which seemingly gave him control of western Europe and his ally control of eastern Europe; and with the co-operation of his ally he had undertaken a blockade of the British Isles, which Germany is now attempting by a different method and with something like the same measure of success.

Three years later this world conqueror was a prisoner on the island of St. Helena. In 1777 the British troops occupied both New York City and Philadelphia, had military control of New Jersey and the New York coast, and were preparing with every prospect of success an invasion of New York by a large force from Canada, while the colonial army, reduced to eleven thousand men, was suffering from cold and hunger in Valley Forge. Three years later the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown brought victory to the American cause. Napoleon had not conquered the spirit of nationalism in Europe; George III had not conquered the spirit of patriotism in America; there is no reason to think that Germany has conquered the spirit of liberty in the democratic nations of the world. The spirit of liberty was never more determined than to-day. The nations united by that spirit were never more united.

This war against democracy was begun by two Powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Five Powers united in resistance—Belgium, France, England, and Serbia whole-heartedly, Russia half-heartedly. To the forces of imperialism have since been added Turkey and Bulgaria; to the forces of liberty, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Montenegro, Rumania, the United States, Cuba, the Republic of Panama, Brazil, Bolivia, China, and Haiti, by breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, have signified their condemnation of her course, though they have not joined the military forces lined up against her.

Three years ago in the issue between imperialism and democracy two imperialistic Powers, previously prepared for the anticipated campaign by half a century of military organization and militaristic education, confronted two democratic Powers, lovers of peace and unprepared for war, aided by a Power the will and courage of whose people have been until recently constantly thwarted in the war by the combined incompetence and treachery of rulers more brutally, though less efficiently, autocratic than the rulers of Germany. To-day the entire civilized world is in alliance, formal or informal, against the forces of autocracy, and the treacherous rulers of Russia are in exile, though her people, dazed by their sudden awakening from the sleep of centuries, have not yet found a will to act. Scarcely more than a year ago the President of what is in territory, wealth, and numbers the greatest democracy in the world interpreted the public indifference of his fellow-countrymen by the declaration that the causes of the war were obscure and the conflict was one with which America was not concerned. To-day he interprets the change in the thought of the country as well as in his own thinking by the declaration that the object of the war is to make the world safe for democracy, and that to the accomplishment of that object Americans should dedicate their lives and their fortunes and be ready to spend their blood and their might. He who does not see the changes which war has already made in the map of Europe is blinded by his hopes. But not less blind is he who fails to see the far greater change which war has made in the minds and hearts and wills of the men and women of the civilized world.

The duration of the war, if not its immediate issue, may depend upon the degree to which that change has taken place in the minds and hearts and wills of the American people. If we enter upon this war half-heartedly, if we are still uncertain as to the cause of the war, and doubtful whether it concerns us, if we are deluded by our hopes

OBITUARY.

Well-Known C. I. M. Missionary.

The mission stations in Shanai, says the Kiangchow correspondent of the N. Y. Daily News, are plunged in sorrow by the news received of the death at Cheloo of Rev. W. Perry Knight of the Inland Mission. Mr. Knight's work as a Bible teacher took him to most of the mission stations in Central Shanai annually, and he has held classes from three days to a month's duration in 40 more cities in this province alone, while in recent years he responded to some of his many invitations from other provinces and visited Peking, Faojing, Cheloo, and several places in Chekiang, Anhui, Honan and Kiangsi.

Keenly interested in all that concerned China's welfare and especially attached to Shanai, his continual journeys during the last 15 years gave him a very intimate knowledge of things Chinese, and he was personally acquainted with hundreds of Christians, wherever he held him in the highest esteem. An Englishman, he had held a pastorate in America for some years and believed that American methods applied in China would produce good results. This he proved in his own department of education. His classes—large or small—were invariably composed of the most heterogeneous types of Chinese. Young and old, rich and poor, scholar and coolie, he made them all learn something and by ways and means which made them all enjoy themselves in the process even if it meant old grey-headed farmers doing a kindergarten lesson, or a portly shopkeeper learning a Sunday School text.

He taught the Bible and he taught nothing but the Bible. He taught from conviction and everywhere the enthusiastic response and lasting results prove that Chinese, like other people, can get pleasure and profit from the intelligent study of the Old Book. A month ago another member of the C.I.M., Mrs. Wilshire, died after a few hours' illness, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, at Pingyangfo.

into a belief that the war is already practically over and Germany is tottering to her fall, if our National pride is satisfied by our loan of \$3,000,000,000 to the Allies and our endurance of an unparalleled taxation to meet the war's demands if we waste the precious hours in needlessly prolonged debates over methods and needlessly delayed preparations for an imagined great achievement in the remote future, our feebleness and folly will certainly prolong the war for many months, and may bring it to a close with the Hohenzollerns masters of middle Europe from the English Channel to the Dardanelles. If, on the other hand, we devote ourselves to a defense of the world's liberties with the wholehearted devotion with which our fathers devoted their fortunes and their lives to the liberties of this country, if our means are poured out without stint and our soldiers are sent in divisions and army corps, if we not only undertake with enthusiasm but persist with patience in our task of helping to feed the world at war, if we are ready to submit without grumbling to unexampled taxation and to practice before unknown economies, if we are willing to surrender for a time some of our individual liberties at home as our soldiers have surrendered theirs in the field, in order to win freedom for the world, our entrance into the war will not have been in vain.

The victories of Napoleon in the field were brought to naught partly by his insane and intolerable egotism, partly by the indomitable and unconquerable persistence of the British people, who never lost their courage even when their allies lost their hopes. The victory of the Kaiser in the field will come to naught if the American people engage in this defense of the inalienable rights of humanity with the self-sacrifice of the Belgians, the enthusiasm of the French and the Italians, and the dogged resolution of the Anglo-Saxons.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY AUGUST 21, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese...20 cts. places 1 1/4 %

Chinese...10 " 1 1/4 %

Hongkong 20 cts. places par.

Hongkong 10 " par.

Hongkong 5 " par.

Hongkong 2 1/2 " par.

Hongkong 1 1/2 " par.

Hongkong 3/4 " par.

Hongkong 1/2 " par.

Hongkong 1/4 " par.

Hongkong 1/8 " par.

Hongkong 1/16 " par.

Hongkong 1/32 " par.

Hongkong 1/64 " par.

Hongkong 1/128 " par.

Hongkong 1/256 " par.

Hongkong 1/512 " par.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria
Hong Kong.